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## THE SCHOOL QUESTION

Honolulu, Jan. 14, 1904.

Editor Advertiser: I have read with great interest the numerous complaints in your columns, which were entered against the excess of home-work given by teachers. Let me say that the last four years of any high school cover a great deal of work which cannot wholly be done in school, and I think that any reasonable person ought to understand that a good deal of outside work must be done by the students. No boy or girl can expect to graduate from any high school and qualify for an entrance to college without doing a vast amount of work out of school hours.

Many students take up more studies than they can possibly do justice to, and which require an average of one hour or more for study. Now four studies are sufficient to graduate any pupil from a high school. Still many ambitious students are not satisfied with this number of studies, and insist on taking six or more studies. This is without doubt going to excess, as each one of the studies requires, as I have already stated, one or more hours daily for study. The pupil naturally falls behind in some of the studies, and when a bad report comes home, he complains of not having enough time for home-work.

Now, I think that five studies are quite sufficient for any boy or girl to take at one time. Allow me to suggest the following studies as an example:

First—English.  
Second—French, German, Latin or Greek.  
Third—Mathematics.  
Fourth—History.  
Fifth—Chemistry, Physics or Physical Geography.

These studies are quite sufficient to allow a student to enter any college in the East.

Concerning the grammar grades, I would say that it is my opinion that in a few cases, the teachers are a little too ambitious to put the children ahead, and often tax them too severely with home-work. However, when I was in the grammar grades, I seldom if ever had occasion to complain to my parents about any excess in home-work.

I think that in many cases the complaints are wholly due to the fact that children are taking work which is too advanced for them, in both age and development of mind.

Before bringing this letter to a close I will submit the following data:

The following papers were distributed to the pupils of both the upper and lower grades of the Honolulu High School, with instructions to carry them to their parents or guardians:

Have your children too much home-work?  
Yes. \_\_\_\_\_  
No. \_\_\_\_\_

There were two hundred and sixty-one votes returned from the grammar grades, two hundred and forty-seven being noes, and fourteen being ayes.

Out of ninety-two votes from the upper grades, eighty were noes, and twelve ayes. This result simply shows that an average of ninety per cent were satisfied with the amount of home-work given.

Thanking you for your valuable space, I remain,

A HIGH SCHOOL PUPIL.

### NOT A FAIR PLEBISCITE.

Editor Advertiser: I am not a parent, but I have been interested in the discussion of the school question, having been very slow at school work myself, and I have an opportunity to hear something of the three sides of the case as I know some of the teachers personally and I live in a family in which there are children who are pupils at Punahou. Yesterday afternoon I heard a young school girl telling about the answers received to that plebiscite and the teacher's comments on it. His "queer smile" at one mother who wanted no home-work and her child taking four hours over two lessons—the laugh that followed. Then the children's comments among themselves afterwards.

One girl, a bright scholar, said "My

mother wanted to say that I had too much school work at home, but I told her if she said that, that I should be ashamed to go back to school, because they would make such fun of me." Her mother was persuaded to yield to the girl. Others said "We couldn't make our mother say so. She said she didn't believe in school work at home at all. We told her we should be laughed at, and we were."

How much can we believe in the boasted candor of the answers, when we know of one case where the parent has been persuaded into expressing an opinion contrary to her own, in order that her child should not be ridiculed? Who shall blame her in view of the children who were ridiculed and suffered for their mother's moral courage?

I would like to suggest to the teachers interested in this discussion, that they never will get the true answers to their questions, as long as they bring the subject before the children themselves, in the way that has been adopted this time. To imply that a parent is actuated entirely by the conditions in the case of her own child, is a very narrow view. Those who really have the question most at heart, think not only of their own children, but of innumerable others who have been victims of the system.

The whole school question is one that has agitated the minds of all thoughtful people for years, and all information and suggestions for remedying the evils we all recognize would be as interesting to the public as to the teacher. We should be pleased to have some authoritative statement from Punahou embodying those interesting answers to the practical questions.

### AN OLD VICTIM.

#### POSSIBLE RESULTS OF DRINK.

As the drinking season is now on, it is well to reflect that the following diseases may be directly or indirectly caused by some form of alcoholism: Acute gastric catarrh, chronic gastric catarrh, gastric dilatation, intestinal indigestion, constipation, gout, cholera morbus, chronic peritonitis, dropsy of the abdomen, catarrhal jaundice, congestion of the liver, cirrhosis, (hob-nail liver), chronic tubal nephritis (chronic Bright's disease), chronic interstitial nephritis (chronic Bright's disease), diabetes mellitus, chronic bronchitis, congestion of the lungs, edema of the lungs, lobar pneumonia, fibroid phthisis (interstitial pneumonia), chronic valvular disease of the heart, dilatation of the heart, chronic fibroid heart, fatty degeneration of the heart, palpitation of the heart, arterio-sclerosis, aneurism of the aorta, meningitis, brain fever, apoplexy, congestion of the brain, brain thrombosis and embolism (in youth), nervous vertigo, temulentia (a plain drunkard), mania a potu, delirium tremens, dipsomania (alcoholic insanity), imbecility and dementia often result from dipsomania).

Alcoholism predisposes to sunstroke, chronic pleurisy, inflammation of the nerve trunks, spinal congestion, spinal meningitis, spinal sclerosis (four forms, one of which is locomotor ataxia), disseminated neuritis, melanchoia, mania (insanity), delusional insanity, phagedenic ulcer, various inflammations, a delirium that sometimes occurs after injuries and surgical operations (if an old drunkard sustains a fracture of a bone he is liable to go into delirium tremens; he may in this state attempt to destroy himself or those around him), erysipelas, blood tumor, fatty tumor, urinary calculus (from excessive mindedness, acne rosacea (whiskey nose mindedness, acne rosacea (whiskey nose and cheeks), trifacial neuralgia.

### MEDICAL STUDENT.

Edmund Clarence Stedman, the poet, delighted in telling that while in France he was standing on a country road admiring the landscape, when he noticed that the peasants who were passing doffed their hats to him. This attention was very flattering, until he discovered that he was standing in front of a roadside statue of the Virgin Mary, to which the peasants were showing their customary reverence.

IN AMERICA Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is a great favorite with the mothers of small children for colds, croup and whooping cough. It contains no harmful substance and always gives prompt relief. Sold by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

## A. V. GEAR NOW COMES INTO THE OPEN SEEKING OFFICE

### Kepoikai Asked to Take a Large Political Risk Galbraith Makes False Charges Against the Chief Justice.

The two Gears and Kepoikai have been in consultation during some days past on the subject of the Assessorship. Monday last George Davis informed several people that A. V. Gear was to have the job. Yesterday Gear announced that he had not been a candidate but would be "now that the Advertiser had attacked him." As a matter of fact he became a candidate about as soon as the chance for somebody to get an appointment appeared but did not want the fact known until everything had been fixed up with Kepoikai. It is probable that if Kepoikai appoints Gear in opposition to the wishes of the Republican organization his chances of getting the Maui judgeship will go by the board. In fact, such an appointment would bring a variety of pulls to bear against him at Washington, especially to urge the passage of the proposed law giving the Governor the power to summarily remove the heads of departments.

It is generally reported about town that Gear supported the Home Rule ticket at the last election. His paper gave only a perfunctory aid to the Republicans and led the fight for a contest against the winning ticket, devised in the Home Rule interests.

#### THE GALBRAITH INTERLUDE.

The chief political sensation on the streets yesterday was the opening of Galbraith's campaign for renomination in his coarse attack upon his associates on the Supreme Bench of the Territory. An eminent lawyer, expressing the common professional view said yesterday: "In his minority decision, Judge Galbraith holds that one of the charges

found established against the respondent was blackmailing the Oahu Railway & Land Company out of \$5,000. He says that Mr. Dillingham, who acted for the company in the transaction, is the father-in-law of the Chief Justice and the Chief Justice is also a stockholder and trustee for the bondholders of the Oahu Railway & Land Company."

"Now, as a matter of fact, Davis was not charged with blackmailing the Oahu railroad out of \$5,000 or any amount. No such charge was made or proved against him and the only thing about the railroad was lodged in by Davis himself. That is the manner in which Galbraith arrives at his criticism of Frear. The whole attack on Frear is based on that point."

The attorney pointed out further that one distinct point against Galbraith is that he takes far more pains to attack his fellow judges, than to discuss the merits of the case. He has gone out of his way in many of his opinions to make personal attacks upon them.

"The reason is very apparent," he continued, "that he is seeking political capital for renomination for himself and others of his ilk, in the hope that the other members of the Supreme Court will not be reappointed so that he can make a political bench of it. One of the chief requisites on the bench is courtesy towards fellow members, but following the lead of Humphreys and Gear, Galbraith's work on the bench has been nothing but scurrilous abuse toward the judges with whom he is associated. This was one of the marked features of Humphreys' administration on the circuit bench."

## CONGRESS MAY CONTROL

(Continued from Page 1.)

prising the territory of Home Rule. Chairman Hamilton, of the House territory committee, and Representative Robinson, Democrat but chairman of the sub-committee in charge of the electric bill, both expressed to me the view that that is what the situation may develop. They say that the amendments, which must be added to the franchise bill before it can become law, are a virtual assumption of legislation for the islands, which the territorial legislature ought itself to have attended to. It is believed that this view will eventually be moderated but the conditions just now can not be overlooked.

The bill was brought into the House last Wednesday under bad auspices. Ex-Gov. Powers, of Maine, one of the strongest men on the territories committee, had told his associates that the measure ought to be more carefully considered and safeguarded. He was very busily engaged on another committee, hearing arguments in a contested elections case, and while giving Hawaiian matters usually very close attention himself, had not done so in the case of the electric bill. He was much surprised to see the bill called up before the House without some modifications. Then Representative Lilley, of Conn., a member of the territories committee and a new member of the House, thought some of these modifications should be made. He could have accomplished this without an open fight on the floor, had he been a little better informed about the ways of doing business in Congress. But not finding certain members of the committee willing to yield quickly to his suggestions he hastened to Representative Payne, of New York, the floor leader, and others, quick to take up the game of battle. With such men opposed there was no chance of the bill passing the House and they forced it back to the Committee for further consideration.

The debate on the bill was largely of an explanatory character. After the bill had been read and all the reports and correspondence affecting it, Mr. Payne began to ask Mr. Robinson questions about the term for which the charter was to run. "Why did the Committee on Territories recommend this period of thirty-five years for this franchise, which seems to be an exclusive franchise practically?" said Mr. Payne, who then observed that there was nothing in the report on the bill to contradict a statement made in a report of the legislature that the citizens of Honolulu are opposed to anything beyond a ten years franchise.

Mr. Robinson assured Mr. Payne that that statement was contradicted in the context of the report, preceding and following the passages to which Mr. Payne referred.

Mr. Payne expressed surprise at such a statement from Mr. Robinson who said that that passage was probably put in the report to placate some member of the Hawaiian legislative committee as he signed the report for the passage of the bill.

"And not because it was the right thing to do," observed Mr. Payne in reply.

"The Delegate of the Hawaiian Islands is here introducing this bill," said Mr. Payne, "asking to have Congress approve this act. It may be that the citizens of Honolulu do not know that it is necessary to have the act approved."

"I am sorry," replied Mr. Robinson, "that the gentleman from Hawaii is not here to defend this bill, but we must do the best we can in his absence, and we will try to give the gentlemen of the House all the light we can."

At this there was a howl of laughter on both sides of the House, the members having read in the local papers how the Delegate had insisted on pass-

ing the islands and to some extent detail, of assuming control of franchisesing the night at a police station and refusing to put up collateral for his appearance at Police Court, on account of an arrest, which he claimed was an outrage upon him.

Mr. Payne asked whether the entire press of Honolulu had not opposed the long term of the franchise when the bill was before the legislature but Mr. Robinson indicated that there had probably been no unanimity of opinion among the newspapers on the subject.

The House then turned from a discussion on the length of the franchise to a discussion of the price to be charged for electric light and power. This was raised also by Mr. Payne, Chairman Hamilton observed that "the gentleman from New York (Mr. Payne) in his questions to the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. Robinson), seems to be possessed of some information in relation to what the people of Hawaii think, which information is so exclusive that it seems almost homesteaded."

"Well, I read the report," retorted Mr. Payne.

There was quite an exchange between the two, but Mr. Payne insisted that the prices to be charged were not properly safeguarded from the standpoint of the public.

#### GROSVENOR SCORES FRANCHISE.

Representative Lilley said he wanted to register his opposition to the bill and he was recognized by the Speaker for one hour, being a member of the committee and entitled to control time. He yielded to Gen. Grosvenor of Ohio, who scored the measure and said that nowhere was there any reservation of power for Congress to alter or amend. He accused Mr. Robinson of being inconsistent in advocating such a bill, when his record in Congress was one of opposition to monopolies and trusts. He declared that his objection to the bill started with the first section and extended to the last line. Gen. Grosvenor thought the legislature of Hawaii should pass a general law for the incorporation of companies and send it to Congress for approval. After a long discussion Chairman Hamilton finally consented to the reference of the bill back to the committee. Since then he has enlarged the sub-committee and there has been discussion about proposed amendments. But, as already stated, it is proposed to wait till something further is heard from those in Hawaii, who are interested in the electric company.

At the Senate end of the Capitol the developments in the House with reference to Hawaiian franchises, have been followed with much interest. Senator Foraker, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico, told me today that he should take no action on the bill, further than what has already been done in committee, till the House has registered its decision.

ERNEST G. WALKER.

#### German Consular Reception.

The German Consul will give a public reception on Wednesday, Jan. 27, from 12 m. to 2 p. m., in honor of the Emperor's birthday. No invitations will be given out except to Territorial and Federal officials. The public is welcome on a general invitation.

## PRACTICAL TREATMENT OF SMALL FARMER QUESTION

The annual report of the Farmers' Institute includes the following practical remarks on small farming by men who have tried it. Franz Buchholtz is quoted as follows about the agricultural development of South Kona, Hawaii.

Mr. Franz Buchholtz opened up a discussion on the possibilities of the agricultural development of South Kona, Hawaii, by covering carefully his experiences there. He said in part:

"The agriculture of these islands is at present in its infancy. There are splendid agricultural and garden facilities in Kona. Sugar, as also coffee, is grown there with marked success. Rubber trees planted eighteen months ago, are now fifteen feet in height. Apple trees, imported three years ago, are thriving, the finest grades of grapes were planted, and some of the vines of the Muscatel variety attained a length of thirty feet in six months. I now have a large crop of grapes. Strawberries grow all the year round; figs and pineapples grow with remarkable celerity. Celery and potatoes come up very well, but turnips spoil easily. Sugar beets attain an immense size. Sugar cane grows finely to an elevation of two thousand feet, especially the yellow bamboo variety. Roses and violets, as do other of the finer varieties of plants, do unusually well. With a little care they grow profusely. With proper men, and transportation for the products, there is no limit to the agricultural possibilities of Kona. The soil virtually is good. I think in time to come Kona will be the farming district of this country and the district to supply Honolulu with food stuffs. Cultivation is cheaper there than anywhere else in the islands."

Mr. Buchholtz went on to emphasize the fact that one of the greatest drawbacks is the low price offered for products in this market, and the high rate of freight to be paid to transport the products to market.

#### THE CASTOR BEAN.

At the first annual meeting of the Farmers' Institute, Mr. C. Koelling spoke as follows on the Castor Bean:

On the 1st of January, 1898, I started a castor bean plantation on the Kaneohe Ranch Co.'s lands in Koolaupoko, Oahu, with a view to manufacturing castor oil for commercial and medical uses, and to this end imported the best machinery known for this purpose, viz: a set of hydraulic presses, Edgestone's, a 10-horse power engine and boiler from England, and an extractor worked by benzine from Austria. The capacity of this machinery is one ton of beans in twelve hours. I have manufactured as good castor oil as is produced anywhere else for medical and commercial uses. I have also exported to San Francisco, and received a fair price, but at present all the oil manufactured is sold in the islands, not having enough castor beans to manufacture for export.

We all know that in starting a new industry we are apt to make mistakes; that means money lost. At first I planted the trees from six to ten feet apart, but that proved too close; the trees could not develop properly, the lower limbs being deprived from getting enough air and sunshine to develop bunched. The picking of the ripe bunches was more difficult than it should be on account of the closeness of the trees. At present I plant 14x15 feet on rich soil, and 20x12 feet on average soil; this space allows of cheap cultivation by plow, harrow and cultivator. The trees begin to bear eight or nine months after planting; their best yield being from second to fifth year. At an average reckoning, after the first year, they yield about 3,000 pounds of clean beans to an acre, worth about \$50 to \$60 per ton.

The growing of castor beans, I believe, could be very successfully done by the small landholder. A man could well take care of from five to ten acres and send his produce to the mill for spot cash. It would certainly be a great benefit to the home-steader to grow castor beans. He will get ready cash, and the article is such that it will not spoil after being ripe and can be shipped when convenient.

## FARMERS OF HAWAII TO MEET

The Farmers' Institute is sending out the following circular:

Honolulu, Hawaii, Jan. 20, 1904.

Dear Sir: The Second Annual Meeting of the Farmers' Institute of Hawaii will be held at Kamehameha Schools, Honolulu, on Saturday, January 20, 1904. There will be afternoon and evening sessions. The afternoon session will begin at 3 o'clock, and is a business meeting. All active members are urged to be present, as business bearing directly on the future organization and policy of the Institute will be brought before the Society.

The evening session will begin at 7:30 o'clock and an interesting program has been arranged. It will consist of an address by the President, Mr. Jared G. Smith; a report from the Hilo Agricultural Society. Reports from committees on "The Planting Seasons" and "The Beautifying of Country Roads," and a paper by Prof. F. G. Krauss on "An Agricultural Training Necessary for the Farmer of Today."

Out-of-town members are kindly requested to send their names to the Secretary should they desire entertainment during their stay in Honolulu.

Very truly yours,  
D. L. VAN DINE,  
Secretary Farmers' Institute of Hawaii.

## DROWNED FROM A SMALL SLOOP

H. C. Halverson and John Halverson, two brothers, and a man named Nelson borrowed a small sloop of Charles Costa, of the garbage department, yesterday and in the afternoon started on a fishing trip towards Molokai. When about opposite the Moana hotel it was decided to reef the sail. The two Halverson brothers were in the forward portion of the craft doing this work and Nelson was at the helm steering. The boom was caught by the wind and swung around, knocking Nelson into the sea. The two men made a diligent search for him but failed to find his body. The above facts were reported at the police station last night but it was impossible to get complete details concerning the drowning.

## SECRETARY SHAW'S SON IN HONOLULU

Among the passengers who are traveling through on the Coptic is Earl B. Shaw, a son of the United States Secretary of the Treasury. Shaw is a young man who is on his way to Japan where he will be in the staff that represents the United States in immigration matters.

With a number of others of the younger set of passengers on the steamer Mr. Shaw had a dinner at the Alexander Young Hotel last night. Among the number were Mr. Ashton, who is en route to the Orient for Collier's "Weekly" and will take pictures for them in the event of war; Mr. A. J. Finley, a former newspaper man of Manila; Mr. Cullen, of the local immigration station force, and a couple of other passengers.

Mr. Shaw expressed himself as intending to see just as much as possible of Honolulu last night and during the time today before the steamer resumes her voyage to the Orient.

The list of silent great men is a long one. Especially is this true of noted warriors. Wallenstein, Wellington, Von Moltke, Grant, Marlborough, Charlemagne, Hannibal, Caesar, all gave their orders in as few words as possible, and demanded little brevity from their subordinates. It is said that Marlborough never allowed more than a minute for a verbal report, and it is told of Von Moltke that when an aid-de-camp brought a written message that France had declared war, the great general simply ordered it filed, in the "second pigeon-hole on the right, first tier." In that pigeon-hole were complete plans for the successful campaign that followed.

PNEUMONIA always results from a cold or an attack of influenza. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy quickly cures these ailments and counteracts any tendency toward pneumonia. It is made, especially for these and similar ailments and can always be depended upon. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.